

Subscription to the "Standard"
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ADVERTISEMENTS
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times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
Cicero.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1864.

ACTS PASSED BY CONGRESS,
In the Legislative Session of 1864.

1. Appointment of a majordomo to the Congress-hall, June 1st.
2. Settlement of the Brazilian Debt, June 10th.
3. Increase of salary to employees of the Senate, June 10th.
4. Subscription for 2000 shares of Central Argentine Railway, June 14th.
5. Alteration of Article 18 in said railway concession, June 16th.
6. Settlement of claims by Prussian subjects, June 17th.
7. Mobilising National Guards in parts of the interior, to repel the Indians, July 11th.
8. Settlement of English, French, and Italian claims, July 13th.
9. Concession for steam-navigation in the Upper Uruguay, July 23rd.
10. Exportation of home-made fish oil declared free of duty, August 11th.
11. Settlement of the Sultana claim (to be left to arbitration), August 13th.
12. Translation of General San Martin's bones ordered, from France, August 16th.
13. Abolition of flogging in the army, August 20th.
14. Salary fixed for Procurator-fiscal of Federal Court in Buenos Ayres, August 20th.
15. Appointment of another Notary to said Court, August 20th.
16. Compensation voted to Dr. Brougues for his colonies, August 20th.
17. Patent to Mr. W. Perkins for manufacture of paper and gun-cotton, August 20th.
18. Schedule of stamped paper for ensuing year, September 6th.
- 19th. Concession for telegraph-wires between B. Ayres and Montevideo, Sept. 20th.
20. Settlement of Mr. Sammel B. Hale's claim, September 23rd.
21. Supplemental vote to War-office of 150,000 s. September 24th.
22. Custom-house tariff for 1865, September 26th.
23. Settlement of debt of the National college of Monserrat (Cordoba), September 28th.
24. Supplemental vote to section 4, article 5, of the national Budget, Sept. 28th.
25. Supplemental vote for Dr. Ferreyra's Official Register of the Republic, Sept. 28th.
26. Opening of a highway from Corrientes through the Gran Chaco, Sept. 28th.
27. Materials for Rosario Gas Co. to be admitted duty-free, Sept. 28th.
28. Subscription for 500 copies of Carrasco's translation of Kent's Commentaries, Sept. 28th.
29. Donation of 27,000 hard dollars in Bonds to the heirs of General Rodriguez, Sept. 28th.
30. Law of industrial patents, Sept. 28th.
31. Military pensions, half pay &c. Sept. 28th.
32. Municipal budget of Buenos Ayres for 1864 to be unchanged in 1865, Sept. 29th.
33. Supplemental law on Public Credit, Sept. 29th.
34. Vote of \$5,000 for importation and distribution of new seeds Sept. 29th.
35. The see of Buenos Ayres to be raised to an Archbishopric, Sept. 29th.
36. Settlement of Mr. John Louis Lelong's claim (32,000 s. in Bonds), Sept. 30th.
37. Pension to the sisters of Colonel Ventura Vasquez, Sept. 30th.
38. Supplemental vote for cost of building and furnishing Congress-hall, Sept. 30th.
39. Concession for railway (Eastern Argentine) from Concordia to Mercedes, Oct. 3rd.

40. Emission of five millions hard dollars in Bonds to redeem extra paper money, Oct. 4th.

41. Budget for 1865, Oct. 4th.

42. Subsidy for river steam-navigation companies, Oct. 5th.

43. Regulation of inscription, entries in Public Credit register, Oct. 5th.

Those laws marked * were originated by the Cabinet or Executive: those marked † by the Senate, and those marked ‡ by the Chamber of Deputies. Of the first there are 28 or two thirds of the whole business for the year; of the second, 5; and of the third, 20.

Exactly one half (21) the total number of the bills was passed in September; the Chambers making a great effort just before the close of Congress.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Corrientes arrived late from Montevideo, owing, we suppose, to the strong pampero wind on Wednesday night. People are very anxious to hear if Flores is in or not, but we had a visit from an English gentleman who resides in Montevideo, and he positively assures us that Flores has not even the intention of attempting to take the city. The Brazilians are not as yet giving any effective aid to Flores, nor is it probable that they will, at least for some time; as it is hinted, if the revolution still keeps on when the fauna commences, all the cattle will have to be sent to the Rio Grande to be killed, owing to the want of peons, &c.

A subscriber in the provinces states, that, owing to the unprotected state of the frontier and the constant inroads of the Indians, cattle sent from Cordoba to Rosario have to make a most circuitous route, which causes them, no matter how good their condition when leaving Cordoba, to be extremely poor when they arrive in Rosario. We hope Mr. Gelly & O'Bes' attention will be called to this matter, as the saladeritos of Santa Fé are heavy losers by the remissness of the Government in protecting the frontier.

The scarcity of news about town is perplexing. Buenos Ayres is so small that it is extremely difficult to get up something fresh daily for our readers. The Flores' revolution, Paraguay intervention, and prospects of cotton, are subjects stale and unprofitable. Luckily we have got into a row with the talented manager of the Bolsa, which threatens to be both interesting and amusing. Mr. Rom in his weekly money market review stated, that the Minister of Hacienda seemed to think that there were few honest men in Buenos Ayres; we in picking up news hit upon this novel idea and published it; the following day the Minister, unconscious of such a sentiment, wrote us a reply, denying the charge which we published with some remarks as to the popularity of the Minister among merchants on account of his great economy and prudence. Mr. Rom, astounded that we should defend a Minister whom we had previously so severely attacked, extracts a paragraph from an article of ours published last March in reference to building railways with paper dollars, and in which we censured the Minister; but it is right to remark that at that time we did not know the prosperous state of the Provincial treasury, neither were we aware that the influence of the Minister of Hacienda is so limited; but we apprehend that it is one thing to attack a public officer on a broad financial ground, such as constructing a railway on money lent, or taxing saladeritos, and another to attribute to his excellency suspicions of the integrity of the principal men in Buenos Ayres. We don't like to be too hard on Mr. Rom, as he is a gentleman for whom we entertain the highest esteem, but we think his severe remarks against Minister Dominguez were altogether gratuitous. Our colleague the 'Nacion' seems to relish the idea of Mr. Rom attacking the Minister and the 'Standard' defending him, but we bind ourselves to no party nor link with any clique: when the Minister deserves to be censured or praised, the 'Standard' waits neither for Mr. Rom nor any one else to take the initiative.

We have received a letter from a subscriber in Santa Fé, who states that there are some good lands for sheep up near the capital, but that the titles are said to be very defective, and many persons who have gone up to that

Province with the intention of purchasing lands have, owing to the stories current about the flaws in the titles, been obliged to return without investing. We want an Encumbered Estate Court badly.

Our cotton-gin is working admirably now by steam at Mr. Marshall's yard, and we are baling it at the well-known Barraca de la Atalaya, Mr. William Kelsey proprietor. We invite President Mitre, Governor Saavedra, and all the Ministers, even our adversary, Mr. Rom, to go down and take a look at the revolution which the 'Standard' is effecting on the banks of the Riachuelo.

The Thyra, from London, has brought a heavy consignment of railway iron to Sr. Egusquiza for the Paraguay Railway. We hope our colleagues won't mistake it for a diadem, or a lot of rifled cannons.

To-night Norma will be given in Colón for the benefit of the chorus. We hope there will be a full house.

The Lobos Railway is still talked of. We understand Mr. Von Arning, the Government Engineer, is surveying the camp. All the lands, we hear, will be given free, but, to our mind, the money market is not in such a state as to justify the beginning such a work at present.

All parties wanting cotton seed can obtain same in small quantities gratis, and in large quantities at the rate of \$50 mpc per arroba, by applying forthwith at the 'Standard' office.

The Southern Plaza would hardly be recognized by one who has not seen it for a few years. New houses, new barracas, wood yards, new pulperías, and last, not least, the Southern Railway station-house. The tropicos and peons, when, after a tedious journey from Dolores or Azul, arrive in town, stare and gape at the changes going on. They even forsake their old custom of sleeping and cooking under the carts, and invariably adopt the more European custom of stopping at lodging-houses, etc. It is said, however, by many, that next year the produce market will be at the railway station-house in Barracas, as this will save many charges to the barraqueros and shippers of produce.

The communication touching the Patagonian Missions we will, at a second request, publish to-morrow. We cannot promise, however, to make room for any reply to it, as we think religious questions should be kept out of newspapers as much as possible.

Our colleague, the 'Nacion,' states that some individual named M. Alfajeme de la Oliva has left for Paraguay. Who that individual is, we are at a loss to know, or why our colleague is so inveterate in his hostility to Paraguay we cannot discover. The Paraguayans don't insult the Argentines, and why, therefore, should all the native papers be so insulting towards Paraguay? There is nothing more certain than that before long Argentines and Paraguayans will be allied against Brazil — of this there cannot be the remotest doubt.

We learn that Dr. Rawson will not take part in to-night's conference at the Circulo Literario, but Sr. Estrada will read an interesting paper on Paraguay.

THE FOREIGN AMATEUR RACES.

It must be a subject of congratulation to our sporting friends that the revival of our national games promises to be so brilliant and successful this year. The number of new subscribers is greater than at any former time, shewing that our foreign public are anxious to maintain the society in full vigor. There are 34 horses entered for the next meeting, some of them English racers, others half breed, and the rest native horses of turf celebrity. The prizes offered are very large, and many other horses would have been entered but for the shortness of notice.

The rules have been modified in so liberal a manner as to remove many difficulties heretofore felt in extending the society. In a word the races of November 1st will be a credit to our English residents and to Buenos Ayres, and we should advise Sig. Bartoli or Mr. Reilly to have their photographic apparatus on the ground in order to take a picture for the Illustrated London News. All our English and Irish residents ought to make it a point of national pride to be subscribers to the society, which recalls the Olympic glories of the Derby and the Cullagh.

We have not learned what action the committee intend to take respecting Mr. Justice Dillon's generous offer of a site (gratis) for a racing-course, at Merlo. After the coming races at Belgrano, there will be time to consider the advantages of the former. We are at present printing the programme cards of the races, which will be delivered to subscribers this week.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY.

Pursuant to the order of last General meeting the books considered useless by the Committee have been restored to their shelves, and we believe arrangements will be made to continue the establishment in the same premises and on the same footing as before. A large invoice of new books was ordered from Mudie's by last packet, but further orders are suspended until it be seen with what success the deputation to the mercantile houses be attended. A sum of \$20,000 would cover all embarrassments. It is to be regretted that the system of lectures has been interrupted owing to the expense of arranging the saloon. One of our Scotch friends suggests that the Rev. Mr. Smith would probably place either the church or school-room at the service of the committee for such purpose. It is difficult to understand on what grounds the Government charges duty on books for the institute, since it is not a matter of trade, and public institutions are exempted by law, from such impost.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

In the year 1850, the total number of sheep in the State of New York was 453,241; and in the year 1860 the number had risen to two millions six hundred thousand: whilst the increase of sheep in New York State, during that decade was so great, we remark that in other stock it was by no means proportionate. Thus in 1850 there were 931,324 milch cows; whilst in 1860 the number was only 1,123,634.

The total value of farming lands, that is to say, the market selling price was as follows:—

In the year 1860 . . .	\$6,650,872,507
Do. do. 1850 . . .	3,271,575,426

Gain in ten years . . . \$3,389,297,081

We call the attention of our Ministers of Hacienda to the above figures. In the one item of farming lands alone, the increase in their saleable value in ten years was more than three thousand three hundred, and eighty-nine millions of patacons.

In other items, the Americans made nearly as great an increase. Verily, Mr. Kelper's book is worth a careful perusal. The progress of the States during the ten years preceding the war, was the most stupendous ever known or heard of.

WHO IS HESPERIDINA?

Public curiosity has exhausted the field of conjecture about the enigma which appeared the other morning stamped in indelible characters on our footwalks and street-posts. No one saw the agents of this strange proceeding, the 'serenos' profess total ignorance in the matter, shewing they must have been all asleep on their beats; it would seem to have been done about midnight, as some members of the Club Progreso on retiring home about 2 a.m. saw the mystical inscription by aid of the clear moonlight. At least 100 men must have been busy in the performance, having left their track all over the city at distances of about 20 yards. The manner of printing was evidently that employed in marking hales, with a plate and brush, and the marking substance resembles printers' ink not being effaced even by the recent fall of rain. Three brands of different sizes were employed, all with the same word 'Hesperidina.' Nothing of the kind has ever before been seen in these countries, but we believe it is not a novelty in the United States. Several parties waited on the Chief of Police, begging an enquiry and complaining of the affair as a public nuisance; but all efforts at discovery have been ineffectual.

The general opinion, which is usually the right one, is that it is an advertising dodge, and certainly public attention could not be attracted in a more notable manner, for it has put 150,000 persons on the qui-vive, all asking their neighbours the secret it contains. For this reason the newspapers are furious, seeing that it is a fatal in-

novation in the method of advertising, at once cheaper and more remarkable than through the public columns.

Some high-caste politicians affect to give 'Hesperidina' a far graver significance, seeking some connection with the Spanish aggression in the Chincha Islands, or with the manifesto of Paraguay in the Oriental difficulty, and reading in this unknown phrase a text resembling the Mené-thekel-phares inscribed in Belshazzar's palace by the invisible hand.

Finally there are many who consider it a practical joke played by the officers of some foreign war-vessel in port, with the aid of a boat's crew. And others ascribe it to some phlegmatic Englishman arrived by last packet, who acts the Don Quixote in thus propagating the fame of his 'Duleinea.' All these conjectures except the first seem ill-founded, as we now see 'Hesperidina' invade the columns of the morning journals. We cannot but praise the ingenious device and wish the fair unknown every success.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

It is with profound regret that we refer to the death of one of the pupil teachers of the American school, Miss Jennie Thomson. Her case is another illustration of the sentiment expressed so long ago—

"Whom the gods love, die young."

Although a mere child, she had a maturity of thought and character which more often belongs to twenty years than to fourteen.

For about a year she had taught in the infant class in her school, with such success in keeping order, and in fixing the attention of the little ones, as was frequently spoken of among the other teachers as surprising.

She was nearly ready for the academical department, and had made marked progress in vocal and instrumental music. She was prominent in the 'League of Truth' (a society connected with the school), and it was while reading a criticism before the regular meeting of that society that she fell over in what we thought a common fainting fit.

Professor C. Murray came in immediately, and when the ordinary means of restoration failed, Dr. Pinedo was called. Fearing the worst, he instantly sent for others, who only confirmed his opinion that there had occurred the breaking of an aneurism, caused by disease of the heart.

The pure young spirit had fled to that mysterious land from which 'no voice ever falls to our longing ears.' She was well prepared for her sudden change. It was her habit to pray daily, and to trust in Christ. Her schoolmates and pupils loved her. She was the darling of her father's house.

No strangers or hiredlings touched her in her beautiful repose. The tender hands of her teachers and friends robbed her and carried her to the cemetery gate. There her schoolmates strewed her path with flowers, and hundreds gathered weeping around her grave and filled it with blossoms.

The scene at the re-opening of the school was a sad one. The pupils assembled as usual in the chapel, and the 15th chap. of 1st Corinthians was read. It was remembered that at the last morning meeting, Jennie herself had led in the singing of that beautiful hymn (long disused in the school)—

"I want to be an angel,
And with the angels stand,
A crown upon my forehead,
A harp within my hand."

There was no voice that could sing, and no heart calm enough for the accustomed duties, so they went out, one by one, weeping and in silence.

So the flowers wither, leaving with us memories only of their bloom and fragrance. Yet in the future shall be brought to pass the saying which is written, "Death is swallowed up in victory."

M. E. D. G.

RIVER PLATE MAGAZINE.

No. 10, for the current month, contains eight interesting papers. The continuation of the Rev. Mr. Ford's lecture on Pre-Historic Man, although somewhat after date, will place the whole of that eloquent discourse within the reach of those who were unable to assist at the British Library Lecture. Mr. Bliss gives an original and detailed narrative of the Life and Voyages of Magallanes, who first sailed round the globe. There is a simple and pretty poem, "On the Azoteu," by R., written

for the magazine, and giving a promise of some greater effort in verse. The review of Mr. Perkins' Book on the Colonies of Santa Fé is extracted from the 'River Plate Mail,' bestowing deserved praise on the talented author. Immigration to the Argentine Republic is a translation of that chapter of Dr. Rawson's Message to Congress for the Department of the Interior. Regular Habits is an amusing novel from some American monthly, but devoid of local interest or application. Section IV. of Argentine History includes the period, from 1776 to 1784, under the vice-royalties of Ceballos and Vertiz. The latter, we read, founded the Poor and Orphan Asylums, the Foundling Hospital, and a Medical Board under Dr. Miguel O'Gorman; he also established a system of street-lighting, and built the edifice now occupied by the State Library and Provincial Chambers. Chapter II. gives also an account of the horrible fate of Tupac Amaru at the hands of the Spaniards. The Monthly Chronicle of Events refers to the closing of Congress, the projects for redemption of paper-money, the Brazilian invasion of the Banda Oriental, and some literary notices in which we have to thank the editors for a flattering allusion to the English paper.

THE DISPUTED ECLIPSE.

The second eclipse will be an annular eclipse of the Sun on October 30th.

The northern line of simple contact in this eclipse passes from 110.6 west longitude in 34.56 north latitude in the United States of America to 33.18 west longitude in 3.14 north latitude in the north Atlantic Ocean, thence to 4.29 east longitude in 9.15 north latitude on the continent of Africa.

The line of central eclipse passes from 117.39 west longitude and latitude 2.42 north in the North Pacific Ocean, approaching the equator, which it crosses in 98 west longitude, thence across South America to 33.56 west longitude and 29.49 south latitude in the South Atlantic Ocean, thence to 11.8 east longitude and 23.7 south latitude on the west coast of the continent of Africa.

The southern line of simple contact passes from 137.23 west longitude and 34.22 south latitude in the South Pacific Ocean to 30.0 west longitude to 64.0 south latitude in the Great Southern Ocean, and thence to 38.44 east longitude and 59.0 south latitude in the Great Southern Ocean.

The central eclipse begins at 37 min. after 1 p.m. Greenwich, meantime, in longitude 117.40 west and latitude 2.42 north. The middle of the eclipse will be at 3.35 p.m. Greenwich meantime, or at noon, local time, in longitude 57.50 west of Greenwich, and latitude 24.35 south, and ends at 5.24 Greenwich, meantime in longitude 11.8 east and latitude 23.7 south.

The above is extracted from Dietrichsen & Hannay's Royal Almanac for 1864.

B. AYRES GT. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

The following is the statement respecting the actual traffic between Buenos Ayres and the district to be accommodated by the Great Southern Railway, alluded to by the directors in their report to the shareholders. It is taken from the official registers of the police department, and is thoroughly reliable:—

Imports of produce by Southern Market of Buenos Ayres during the year 1863.

9,322 bullock-carts with—	
Dry ox and cowhides . . .	270,651
Dry calfskins . . .	15,178
Dry Nonnato (still born) . . .	9,068
Dry horsehides . . .	18,711
Sheepskins (dozens) . . .	122,165
Lambskins . . .	19,425
Deerskins . . .	6,931
Wool (arrobos) . . .	985,908
Hair, horse . . .	22,796
Tallow . . .	9,652
Grease . . .	7,343
Nutria skins . . .	5,775
Ostrich feathers (lib) . . .	31,010

The carriage paid on the above at the usual rates amounts in paper currency to \$7,980,000. In addition, 357 bullock-carts, making in all 9,689 carts, were kept back in Barracas by the owners, with the following traffic:—

Wool (arrobos) . . .	40,449
Horsehair . . .	139
Tallow . . .	24
Grease . . .	18
Ox and cowhides . . .	5,570
Horsehides . . .	1,557
Calfskins (arrobos) . . .	10

Sheepskins (dozens)	1,238
Lambskins	189
Hide cuttings (quintals)	200
Pigs	197

The cost of conveyance of this portion of traffic amounts, at the usual rates, to 251,000 paper currency, making a total of \$8,237,000. The average rates of carriage, we may state, are \$5 per ox or cow hide, \$2½ per calf and horse hide, \$6 per dozen of sheep and lamb skins, \$5 per arroba of wool, tallow, &c. The value of the import traffic in sterling amounts, allowing \$140 for twenty shillings, to £58,835 14s 3d., and an equal sum is calculated for return or back trips from town, loaded with wines, timber, groceries, &c. The total value of the actual traffic of the district to be traversed by the Southern line is consequently some, what in excess of the figure adopted by the directors in their report, viz., £117,670. One pleasing, and for the company very significant, circumstance is the steady increase which has taken place in the traffic of the district, within the last few years, despite all the obstacles resulting from imperfect means of transit and communication. It would be interesting to contrast item by item the official register furnishing a return of the traffic for 1860 with that for the past year as given above; but one or two instances will suffice for our purpose. As regards, for example, dry ox and cow hides, the number brought into B. Ayres from the South was 181,279 in 1860 against 270,651 in 1863; as regards wool, 544,900 arrobas against 985,908 arrobas; and as regards sheepskins, 6,477 dozen against 122,165 dozen. And if the traffic for 1862 be in turn contrasted with that for the three previous years, the statistics for which are before us, the same encouraging increase is manifested in nearly every article of produce.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

We received the papers per Corrientes at 4.30 yesterday evening. The critical situation of affairs at Montevideo continues unchanged. Most of the printers being called out in the National Guard to defend the Barricades, the 'Reforma' has appeared on a half-sheet, having vainly attempted to procure compositors from this city. Flores remains in his position within pistol shot of the town, and it is possible no movement will be made on either side for the next three months, as he is unable to take Montevideo and the government is slow to try to dislodge him.

The latest skirmish was between Camas, and 300 Colorados under Mora, in which the latter were routed with some loss. Two Brazilian gunboats have anchored at the mouth of the Santa Lucia, to be ready to assist the rebels in case of emergency. The Government states to have received information that the grand army under Seryando Gomez is making forced marches to relieve the capital; but we also hear that the Brazilian war-vessels in the Rio Negro prevented that General from crossing southwards, and if he even succeeded, it is doubtful whether he could force the rebel lines and throw himself into Montevideo.

The Blancos are anxiously awaiting the arrival of aid from Paraguay, and announce that a strong force will cross the frontier the moment the Brazilians set foot in the Republic.

Brigadier-General Lamas has volunteered to serve under Saá. Several arrests have been made for an attempt to corrupt the Government artillery battalion, and others suspected to be accomplices have fled from the city.

The Chief of Police has prohibited 'letting off' rockets, showing lights, or flying kites, since these may be signals of communication with the besiegers. On Tuesday the Brazilians, it is said, landed a body of infantry behind the Cerro, and the corps is supposed to be Charlene's battalion, or a body of volunteers from Buenos Ayres. Guerrilla fighting continues along the line of Cordon and Paso Molina, Flores keeping his tent in the Cerro. We hear of sick people murdered and houses sacked in Union, on the capture of that place by the rebels.

The Italian Minister in the name of the Foreign representatives has replied to the Government very ambiguously about the circular of the Brazilian admiral.

The Corrientes was to make an ex-

cursion to the Spanish fleet on Wednesday, which has been postponed till Monday next.

The city continues, of course, in the greatest alarm.

The Montana, Anne, and Imaun, have arrived from the United States.

ENGLAND.

THE HARVEST AND THE APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY.

The present season will be remembered as the dry summer of 1864. It is many years since we had so long a time without rain. Those who are old enough to remember the summers of 1818 and 1825 may recall equally long periods of drought; but there has scarcely been anything since the latter year equal to the drought of the present summer. Although, happily, we are no longer dependent on the narrow limits of these islands for the support of our greatly increased and ever increasing population, but have access to the corn fields and pastures of the whole world, yet so large a portion of the food consumed within the country is still raised from our own soil as to render a good or a bad harvest a matter of general interest and importance. We have therefore endeavoured to obtain the best information as to the present condition of the crops and the probable result of the harvest in some of the principal corn-growing districts of England, and shall give the result of our inquiries and observations in this and a few articles. In the present article we shall confine ourselves chiefly to the state of the crops and the harvest in the south-eastern counties of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire.

As far as the wheat crop is concerned, a dry summer is usually extremely favourable. It is scarcely possible in England to have a season too dry for the production and ripening of a plant which is a native of the hottest and driest countries of Southern Europe and Northern Africa. In this country the only effect which a dry summer usually produces on the wheat crop is to shorten the straw and to improve the quality of the grain. To a considerable extent this will be the case this year; and it would have been still more so if we had not had some very cold nights in the month of June; when the wheat was in blossom. Owing to the coldness of the nights at that very critical season, the wheat will not be as uniformly good as it usually is in hot summers. But the wheat crop will have suffered less from the heat than any other crop, and in many places it will yield a good average. It will certainly not be at all equal to the wheat crop of 1863; but that was much above an average, being the finest crop that had been reaped for a dozen years, and probably as fine a crop as ever was gathered in England. We shall no doubt require a larger import of wheat from abroad than we did last year, but there is no doubt we shall obtain it.

The drought appears to be causing much mischief in South Wales. The scarcity of water is so great at the iron, tinplate, and coal works, that at many establishments the principal departments are at a complete standstill. Hundreds of hands are in consequence thrown out of employ, and both masters and men are suffering. The rain that fell last week brought a supply of water for a day or two, but the reappearance of the scorching hot weather has caused a second drought, more severe than the one a fortnight ago. As instances of the great loss to trade from want of water, it may be mentioned that at several works the make of iron and tinplates for the last six weeks could have been turned out in one week with ample supply of water. Even the canals are so short of water that the boats are unable to accomplish their journeys within the usual time.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO FASHIONABLE READERS.

The Jockey Club, before whose decrees the fashionable world bend, have decided that the English custom of shaking hands is henceforth to be considered the correct thing; and furthermore, in order to protect ladies from the annoyance of having to return the bows of any man who may choose to take off his hat to them in public, the English fashion is to be adopted of ladies bowing first. The lions of this very exclusive and aristocratic club, in

their anxiety to imitate rivals on your side of the water, not only employ English tailors, but cultivate beard and moustache, which genre being copied by the less privileged loungers of the Boulevard, the outward appearance of male portion of the Parisian public is undergoing a process of transformation.

TUNIS.

In Tunis the disturbances have begun again more violently than ever, which seems to confirm the supposition that there is some connection between them and the Algerian insurrection. The rebels, whose forces are considerably stronger than they were a short time ago, threaten the capital, and openly express their desire for the fall of the Kashaar. The latter, though he has the sympathy of the Tunisian Bey, feels that he runs great risk, and has lost no time in trying all he can to obtain help of some kind or other from one of the European Powers. It seems that having heard how much influence the Princess Metternich has at the French Court, he sent her magnificent presents, thinking he could induce her to take his part and act in his favour; but the Princess refused the presents, and forwarded them to the Emperor. Several other personages also he sought to bribe, so that the Imperial Government intends, I am told, to send the Bey a message informing him of these attempts at bribery made by his Minister.

ON CHANGE.

Oct. 20, 1864.

Paper price of ounces, \$475½.
Do. sovereigns, 145½.

Patacons stiff again.

First price, 29 30
Second " 29 70

Cash sales, 18,934.

TIME SALES.

For Thursday,	12,000	29 45
Friday,	3,000	29 45
Saturday,	37,000	29 65
Oct. 31st,	61,500	29 55
Jan. 11,	10,000	
Feb. 28,	10,000	
March 31,	10,000	29 —
Dec. 31,	10,000	
Jan. 31,	10,000	
Feb. 31,	10,000	
Nov. 29th,	8,000	29 15
Dec. 31st,	5,000	29 10
Jan. 31st,	4,500	29 10
Feb. 28th,	4,500	29 —
Nov. 30th,	16,000	29 30

Time sales, 247,934.

There was great excitement on 'Change to-day; patacons gave a jump from 29.55 to 29.70. This caused a thrill: brokers, merchants, speculators, all stared at the old black-board. At the entrance of the Bolsa there was a crowd: many would almost imagine that there was a fire inside; even the very horses became restive when 29.70 was chalked down. Every description of rumour was current on 'Change: some said that the Brazilians had seized Montevideo, and that the news was coming up in the Corrientes, others that Paraguay was invading the Argentine territory on the Gran Chaco, but the few wide-awake ones well know what was going on. We have been however requested not to mention a word about it for a day or two.

Money of every description is in great demand, paper in the plazas, and gold in the counting-houses. A brisk business was done to-day in Exchange on England at 49½; the Provincial Bank is drawing still at 49½.

There were no sales of wool in the plazas to-day, owing to the rain last night, but near that several large troops are on the road coming into town.

PRODUCE SALES.

850 cowhides, dry,	\$112 mpc
800 do do	112
300 do do	110
100 do sheepskins	220
80 do do	280
85 do do	190
65 do do	150
100 ar. hair, Oeste	120
140 do do. South	125
1000 ar. wool	65
600 horsehides, salted	164
12000 horns, mixed	\$350

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVED.

18th
Bordeaux, French barque Montesquieu, Aug. 3rd, with wines &c.

20th.
Montevideo, two schooners with 100 tons coal.
Do., St. Corrientes with passengers and cargo.

SAILED.

18th.
Fray Bentos, Spanish barque Ana in ballast.

19th.
Havre, French ship Amelie, with 8,000 hides and 52 bales wool.
Rosario, British barque Onward, with railway iron.
Liverpool, British barque John Ritson, with 8,000 horse hides, &c.

20th.
Rosario, steamer Pavon.
Uruguay, steamer Salto.

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Extraordinary Performance
For the benefit of the Chorus Singers.
On Friday 21st October, 1864.
Bellini's Grand Opera

NORMA.

IND, COOPE & CO.'S

BURTON & CO.,
In Quarts and Pints, on sale at the following stores:
Barry & Walker, Calle Defensa.
Claypole Brothers, " "
Hastings, " "
Hastings, " Reconquista
Fallon, " Piedad.
Moore, " "
Tryford, " "

And at the following Hotels.
Deacon's, Belgrano.
Oriental, San Ysidro.
La Paix, Calle Cangallo.
Louvre, " Cuyo.
Provence, " Cangallo.
6p.o21

Children's Frocks, Cloaks and Suits.
Just received.
61—CORRIENTES—61
9p.o21

BERNARD SCALLY.

Late of the District of Lobos, who was killed on the 20th of April, 1864. The Heirs or Creditors of deceased are requested to send in their claims, or make application to the undersigned Curator to the estate, Calle Reconquista, No. 55.
T. FOX.
Buenos Ayres, Oct. 21, 1864. 3p

Board and Tuition.

A Lady accustomed to tuition for many years, living at a quinta a short distance from town, wishes to receive a limited number of Young Ladies as weekly or monthly boarders. For particulars apply to Dr. Leslie, 103 Calle Cangallo.
1m.o21

Book-keeper.

An experienced person wishes to get an engagement for a few hours per day. Address C. P., at the Standard Office.
3p.o21

Housemaid.

Required, one who can come well recommended, and who can speak Spanish. Apply Calle Piedras, 173. 3p.o21

Housemaid.

A respectable young woman who is an excellent plain sewer; can be highly recommended. Address M. D., Standard office. 3p.o19.

Cook.

Wanted, in an estancia 18 leagues to the South. Good references required. Apply at No. 7 Calle 25 de Mayo.
p15. o19.

Puestero.

Wanted an Englishman or Basque to take care of a flock of sheep in an estancia at Merlo.
Apply at 108 Calle Piedad. 3p.o18

Wanted.

A nurse to attend to a lady and two children on board the French steamer in her next voyage to Bordeaux. Passage free is offered in exchange.
Apply to Calle Maypu No. 224.
3p.o18

Caretaker.

A man of 15 years experience in the country and of active habits is anxious to procure employment as caretaker or trustworthy servant. Can give the highest references for honesty and sobriety. Apply Piedad 66. 3p.o18

Wanted.

A young woman just disengaged seeks an employment in an English or American family. Best references given. Apply at 239, Calle del Peru.
3p.o18

Cook.

Wanted a good female cook at Calle Piedad No. 476. A good salary will be paid.
3p.o18

Wanted.

A good Cook. Apply at 120 Calle Parague. 6p.o12

Wanted.

A boy who speaks English and Spanish, for an office in town. Apply N. Standard Office. 6p.o15.

Teacher.

A young foreigner wishes to give a few lessons in the rudiments of the Latin and Greek Languages. Apply R. S., Office of the 'Standard.'
3p.o16.

Splendid Investment.

Yards and Plots in the City.

A fine yard, situate at No. 179, Calle Uruguay, with 15½ yards front by 60 in depth, surrounded with a wall: price 160,000 mpc. A contract will be given guaranteeing a rent of 12000 per month (1 p. per annum). This is a first-rate chance, for besides the interest being above bank-rate, the site is becoming every day more valuable, being only two and a half squares from the W. Railway station. The purchaser will not have to make any outlay as if he bought houses, and a sum of 80 or 100,000 mpc may be left at interest, if required, for 6 or 12 months. Moreover, bonds of foreign debt recognized by Government will be taken in part payment.
Apply at 42 Calle Bolivar.

At the same office are for sale three quintas: prices 100,000; 120,000; and 80,000; all situate at the north end, the first two being 22 squares from the Plaza Victoria, and the third at thirty-two squares; part of the money may be left on mortgage.
1p.o21

Land to Rent.

2 Leagues in Dolores, 1½ do. in Lujan, 1½ do. in Giles, 2 do. in Quequen; 1 do. in San Pedro. Ditto 1,000 by 7,000; ditto 3,000 by 9,000, ditto 1,000 by 9,000; 13 leagues in Villa Mercedes, 4 in Ensenada, 7 puestos in San Nicolas, and a number of puestos in various partidos.

On Sale.

2,000 Yards by 6,000 in Fortin de Areco; ditto 3 leagues by 1½ in Bragado; 1,500 yards by 3,000 in Lujan; 1,500 by 9,000 ditto; 522 by 6,000 ditto; 1 or 2 leagues in Lobos, 1 or 2 in Flores, 4 in the Arroyo del Medio, 1 in Chascomus, 20 leagues in Santa Fe, 10 in lots in Entre Rios.

Right to Land.

100 Leagues in different partidos.

Sheep and Rams.

Of all classes and in lots to suit purchasers, from 500 to 20,000. To sell before shearing, 1,000 picked from 4,000 at a bargain. Those who wish to purchase after shearing would do well to see them with the wool on, as it is the only way to judge of the wool. Apply to Calle Reconquista, No. 46.
PARKER & CORDERO.
9p.o21.

Wanted.

A good Irish or English housemaid. Cangallo Street No. 154. 3p.o20.

Wanted.

An active young Man, thoroughly competent to take charge of and manage horses. Apply at the 'Standard' Office. References as to capability and character required. p20. o15.

To Rent.

An Estancia of 5 leagues of superior Camp for a term of 5 years in the Guadalupe del Monte.

There are at present 46 puestos on it paying each a rent of from four to five thousand dollars per puesto. The incoming tenant can keep on as many of these as he pleases, or occupy the whole of the land except 6 puestos at his option.
For particulars apply at the office of F. DONOVAN & Co. 84 Piedras.
3p.w d o18.

To Let.

Four or five rooms in a pleasant situation in the suburbs, and in an English family at the north end of the city, 4 squares from the Retiro Station.
Apply at 205 Maypu. o12 6p

To Let—Furnished Apartments.

A fine Sala, with Bedroom adjoining. Also several bedrooms, together or separate.
CALLE DE LA FLORIDA, 238.
20p. o8.

For Sale.

Plots in the calles Tucuman, Estados Unidos, Defensa, Mejico, Moreno, Victoria and others. Also a number of houses in the principal streets in the city.

Also some splendid camp in different directions.

For further information apply at the office of ANACLETO FERRER, 332 Calle Mejico 3p.o18

Camp for Sale.

Banda Oriental, Department of Durazno, Arroyo Carpinteria 1 suerte and 300 enadras.

Buenos Ayres, Department of Pergamino 500 yards front by 6800 in depth with the option of 9000, safe from the Indians: sweet grass and a cañada, \$60,000.

Department of Las Flores, one square league, 8 leagues distant from the Salado.

District of Rojas—2 leagues in the Arroyo Pelado, inside Messrs. Llavallol's estancia; 2 leagues in the Mar Chiquita; 2 lots of 3 leagues each in the Fortin Mercedes.

District of Bragado—1½ leagues immediately adjoining the new town of Nueve de Julio; 3 to 6 leagues, lindero Messrs. Emilio Castro, Pedro Castro, Cordova and others.

Prices vary from forty to one hundred thousand dollars per league, according to situation.

Wanted, to buy a few lots of capones de matadero.

Apply Reconquista 51. 5p.o17

Notice.

At five leagues from one of the principal stations of the Western railway is to be let a first-rate camp, with the corresponding poblaciones large enough to keep easily from 40,000 to 50,000 sheep, at the same time can be bought some flocks of sheep (mestizas finas) which exist in the same camp.

People interested will call from 9 till 11 in the morning, and from 4 till 7 in the afternoon, at Calle de las Piedras 212, where they will receive information.
8p.o20.

Nuevas Mensagerias Nacionales.

Office 223 Calle Victoria.

The proprietors of these Coaches respectfully inform their numerous Friends and Supporters that they will carry letters and newspapers as heretofore, earnestly requesting that letters may be furnished with a postage stamp—newspapers gratis.

MESQUITA & Co.

N.B.—These coaches go to Pilar, Capilla del Señor, Zarate, Giles, San Antonio and Baradero.
9p.o20.

Foreign Amateur Racing Society.

The Committee respectfully request those gentlemen who have been so kind as to enrol subscribers on their list, to hand in same to Secretary, on or before the 25th inst., at the Office, No. 7 Calle Mayo.
6p. o20.

SHIPPING LIST.

L. SAVORY & LENNUEYUX.

FOR HAVRE.

French Ship 'Jacques Casse' A. I. I. 541 tons per register, Route, (master,) has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and will have a quick despatch. Will admit passengers.
Consignee, M. P. Lacrocat.

French Ship 'Bossuet,' A. I. I. 620 tons per register, has all her heavy goods engaged and will follow the above ship.
Consignees, Messrs. J. Llavallol and Sons.

French Ship 'Perou,' A. I. I. 460 tons register, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo.
Consignees, Messrs. Bonnemason & Heudecker.

MARSEILLES.

Italian Barque 'Lombardia,' A. in red, is a chartered vesse, and will sail in a few days.

Consignees, Messrs. Fratelli Piaggio. French Barque 'Union,' A. I. in red, 288 tons, Aillard, (master) has the greatest part of her cargo on board and will have a quick despatch.

Consignees, Messrs. Jolly and Mallet. French Barque 'Spartacus,' A. in red, 333 tons per register, has all her heavy freight engaged and follow the Union.

Consignee, M. Denans. French Barque 'Bonne Marie,' A. I. I. 271 tons per register, will follow the Spartacus.

Consignees, Messrs. Pequini Petit Laroche & Co.

FOR CETTE.

The well known French Barque 'Henri Louise,' 198 per register, is loading in the Inner Roads for Certe and Marseilles.

Consignees, Messrs. C. Audrin & Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

The A. I. I. French Ship 'Hambourg,' 437 tons register, has all her cargo engaged and shipping. Has splendid accommodations for passengers.

Consignee, F. Cabiran Esq.

The A. I. in red French Barque 'Ferdinand,' 219 tons, is a chartered vessel and can admit only passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. Sollano and Echebarne.

FOR ANTWERP.

The fast sailing A. I. in red Hamburg brig 'Princess Royal,' is a chartered vessel and will sail shortly.

Consignees, Messrs. W. Bertran.

FOR LIMA CALLING AT VALPARAISO

The A. I. I. French Ship 'Oriza,' Demarant (master) can admit freight and passengers.

Consignee, M. Marmiesse.

For particulars please apply to

L. SAGORY & LENNUEYUX,

Ship Brokers,

47—Calle Cangallo—47.

o20 1m

Notice.

As Mr. John Curtis is about leaving Buenos Ayres, he requests all who may have claims against him, to present same before next Wednesday to himself in Barracas, or at Barry & Walker's 97 Calle Defensa. 3p.o20.

F. DONOVAN AND CO.,

WOOL BROKERS,
84, CALLE PIEDRAS.
1m. w.&d. o6.

MURTAGH'S INN.

Removed from Calle Reconquista, No. 152, to 170 Calle San Martin.
o19 3p

